POLUNTAR'S CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any america of the sancial; if used, will be liberally past for.

NO NOTICE token of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insection must be authenticated by the na usend address of the writer; not nacessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his and faith. We can publicate n, but as a guaranty of his and faith. We can be published in the morning and afternoon editions,) at reasonable prices; to be written in a plain, testile manner; the properties of the symmethic account manuscript.

THE HERALD ENTABLISHMENT is open throughout

PRINTING of all kinds executed beautifully, and with

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. - HOMEO AND JULIET-BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway. - OTHELLO-WHO NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square, BRIGADIAN-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street,—Romanca and MECHANICS' HALL, Broadway, near Broome.—CHRISTY'S MINSTREES. BOCIETY LIBRARY, Broadway-New ORLEANS SERE-CHINESE MUSEUM, 553 Broadway.—CHINESE CURIOSI-

MINERVA ROOMS-MONS. ADRIEN. - MAGIC AND PHILO-

New York, Thursday, May 3, 1849.

The Ocean Steamers. The America and Washington will be due at this port to-morrow. Meanwhile, we may receive the America's news over the wares from St. John,

The Triennial Council of the Catholic Church.

We see it announced that the Bishops of the Catholic church will assemble in regular triennial council, in the city of Baltimore, on next Sunday, although no business will be entered upon before the following day. The practice of holding such conventions in this country, has existed for about thirty years past; and from a variety of causes, the most prominent and important of which is the rapid growth and increase of that church in the United States, each successive session becomes more important than any previous one. Indeed, so important has this Catholic council become, that Bishops connected with the church in the United States, and sojourning either on business or pleasure in foreign countries, basten back in season to participate in the proceedings. We have already a corps of reporters on the ground; and elsewhere will be found their first report, preliminary to the regular proceedings, giving a brief biography of all the bishops of the United States.

The next council will be an extremely important one, and the measures which will be discussed by it will be highly interesting to the whole Catholic community, both clergy and laity. It is understood that it is the intention of this body to erect new archbishopricks in the United States, and to create several new sees.

There is one important matter, which we hope will be acted upon by this council, and that is, the propriety of introducing canon law into the Catholic church in the United States. From what we have observed of the workings of the present system, it is essential to introduce it, for it is not only impolitic, but un ust, that the clergy should longer remain deprived of it. No such law has ever existed in the Catholic church in this country, because the United States have been what is called a missionary country. An effort will be made at the approaching council in Baltimore to give to the Catholics of this country, and especiall the interior elergy, the same rights and privilege which are enjoyed by their brethren in other countries, not missionary. We have witnessed the evils which the inferior clergy suffer under for the want o such a law, and have frequently commented upon them in the columns siournal. In the absence of canon law, a Bishop is vested with a power too arbitrary to be lodged in the hands of any human being, clerical or lay. Without it, any Bishop of the church can, on a moment's notice, and without even assigning cause, suspend, during his pleasure, any of his in ferior clergy, and by the act, whether undeserved or not, degrade him for ever in the estimation of the world; for a suspended priest, no matter how innocent he may be of the causes or suspicions which led to his suspension, can never recover the position which he occupied before he got under

the ban of his Bishop. To any one, therefore, who

knows anything of the frailty and weakness of

human nature, and the fallibility of human judg-

ment, it is evident that the vesting of such a tre-

mendous power as this in the hands of one man, is

dangerous and unsafe in the extreme. Unless the

Bishops of the Catholic church in the United States

are blind to the progress of the age, and are care-

less of the rights of the inferior clergy, who con-

stitute the hard working and benefit conferring

portion of the Catholic church, they will take this

measure in hand, and grant to the inferior clergy

the rights, benefits, and privileges of the canon

law. In the most despotic countries, the Catholic

clergy have the benefit of that code, and is it to be

denied to the people of this free republic, where

the Catholic religion is making such extraordinary

There is another subject connected with the Catholic church in the United States, which we think is worthy of the attention of the Bultimore council, and which we hope will be acted upon in its discussions. It is the system of managing church property. As the case now stands, all church property is under the control of the Bishop of the diocese; or it the laity have any power a all of controlling it, it is nominal, and no more This should not be so. The Catholic church is not composed of the clergy alone, but of both the latty and the clergy; and if the laity contribute the property of the church, it is certainly no more than reasonable and proper that the laity should have some control over it. We need not go far to witness the discontent in the Catholic church, which the absence of such right in the laity has caused. Hence the necessity of reform in this particular department.

If these changes were carried out by the Council of Bishops, we have no doubt that they would conduce, in a great degree, to the prospenty of the Catholic church in the United States. That church, in its internal arrangements, seems to be behind the age. While all around it have progressed, it appears to have stood at 1. In fact, the system on which it is conducted is tinctured too much with the spirit of past ages. It needs to be popularized, and to be made to resemble, more than it does, our political institutions. It is prosperous, and it will continue to prosper, even if those reforms be not made; but that it would increase much more rapidly if those necessary changes were introduced, is to our mind certain. At present it numbers more than one million of communicants, and the add tion which it receives every year, by emigration and by natural increase, cannot be less than two hundred thousand. This is wonderful; and such astonishing progress indicates, that at no distant day the Catholics will be the most numerous religious sect in the United States

SAILING OF THE STEA HIP EUROPA. -The steamship Europa, Captain Lott, sailed yes rday noon, for Halifax and Liverpool. She took out a full passenger list, which will e ound under its proper

PROJECTED MOVEMENT OF THE ABOLITIONISTS -While Senator Seward, of this State, is sojourning in South Carolina, searching, probably, for some curious tombstone to take a pattern of, or trying to find out some bishop to be introduced to, or for some other equally delightful purpose, bearing on the future, we find that his associates and organs in this State are busily engaged in preparing a great and important movement in Congress, that will widen the breach still further between the North and the South, and add more deficulty to the administration of the government by General Taylor. In the Evening Journal, of Albany, conucted by Thurlow Weed, the organ and associate of Mr. Seward, of Monday last, we find the following article:-

ing article:—

THE SLAVE MARKET.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

Washington, April 29, 1849.

I am more and more impressed with the importance of having regular district trade reports, for the commercial papers north and south. We have accurate and daily accounts of the transactions at the Brighton estite market, of the receipts, prices, and shipments of tobacco, rice, and cotton. How much more important is it that the community should be kept informed of the prices, soles, and movements in human beings, at points where the traffic in the commodities of bedies and souls is extensively carried on. Certainly, those "chattles" are as important as beeves and swine, whether sold upon the hoof, in herds, or by the carcass in the shambles. I regret that I have not been able to ternish you accurate data of the state of the market here, where the transactions govern operators to a great extent throughout the country.

I learn from a gentleman who attended at the shambles this morning, that six females were taken, young and likely, at an average of five hundred dollars a head for the southern market. They were shipped by the cars this morning. Purchasers would do well to attend nere in greater numbers, as no depot in the United States offers greater advantages. At the seat of the federal government, dealers in this article are protected by its power, and are exempt from many burthens and prohibitions that restrict the traffic in the States.

I emarks of the Albany Evening Journal, on the

I emarks of the Albany Evening Journal, on the above :-

This slave market at Washington is a national dis grace. Its abrogation is demanded by every consideration of justice and self-respect. Its existence is an insult to the people and their representatives. As it comes within the purview of the municipal authorities, they should be held responsible for the insult. Its continuance should be deemed a sufficient justification for withholding all Congressional appropriations from the Representatives, for any object pertaining to the Dis-trict of Columbia, so long as the slave traffic is tolerate within its borders. This course would very soon purify public sentiment at Washington, and lead to such action as would secure an eternal eradication of these slave pens from the soil of the District. Meanwhile the daily quotations suggested by the Fest would do no

Here is the new platform preparing by the ultras and red-mouthed patriots belonging to both of the great factions in this State. The Evening Post, of this city, and the Evening Journal, of Albany are thus uniting and combining together, for th purpose of widenin; the breach between the North and the South, and of throwing fresh difficulties in the way of the enlightened administration of General Taylor. While Thurlow Weed, is at Washington, and is very busy pouring humbug nto the ears of the President and his cabinet, relative to the collectorship of New York; and while Senator Seward is engaged in South Carolina on some plausible tomb-stone excursion, we see they are preparing here, in Albany, and throughout the State, for a movement in the next Congress that will lead to nothing but dissension, aproar, riot and confusion, in the federal capitol, nd a terrible and destructive alienation between

different sections of the country. Cannot the noble old patriot, now in the White House, and his worthy advisers in the Cabinet, see through the miserable trickery and contemptible humbug by which such politicians try to abuse and lead them astray, in relation to the appoint ments in this city?

THEATRICAL MATTERS .- Since the explosion of he opera under the scientific management of Mr. Fry, and the dead loss of \$20,000 to the managers, pesides \$900 loss to some chorus singers, theatricals in this city have experienced quite a revival in almost every department.

During the last three weeks, Mr. Forrest has een playing at the Broadway theatre to remarkably good houses, and we understand that his receipts for these three weeks have amounted to more than eight thousand dollars-probably within a handful of dollars to nine thousand. The terms of his engagement are one moiety of the proceeds of the house, he taking the one half, and the manager, and all the rest of the actors, down to the scene-shifters, dividing the other half among themselves the best way they can.

The Broadway theatre has been very successful very flourishing of late. The other theatres we understand, exhibit an equally prosperous condition. The Bowery is always a money making theatre, cool, steady, and permanent. The manager of this establishment, since the unfortunate conflagration of the old Park, has confined his talents to the Bowery theatre, and is again rapidly accumulating a fortune by a wise and certain process. The business concerns and receipts of the Bowery theatre are probably the most steady of any other theatre in this city. If Mr. Hamblin sticks to his ship but for a few years more, he may retire with his third or fourth fortune made in the exercise of his profession. The other theatres-the National and Burton's-are equally prosperous. We learn that Burton's theatre has netted quite a large sum, from that very successful piece in which socialism and socialists were held up, in amusing lineaments, to the very acute philosophers who frequent that establishment. The character of the New York b'hoy at one of the theatres, and Massa Fourier Grisley at the other, have fixed themselves in the public mind, and become part of the public taste in this wide spread, lively, amusing, witty, and sarcastic community. On Monday, the Astor Place Theatre opens with Macready, and the legitimate drama.

In fact, the spirit of revival among the theatres has got a fresh start; and we observe that the immortal Niblo, who has been a part of our theatrical history for several years past, has commenced an enterprize upon his old ground, at the intersection of Broadway and Prince street, which will take the cream, and make the butter, and furnish the bouquets, for years to come. He has already laid the foundation of a hotel, an opera house, and a beautiful grove of trees; and, singular enough, the trees have grown faster, and outstripped the buildings already. The hotel will be conducted upon the European plan, and in the first style of elegance, giving comfort and convenience to that region of the city. The theatre, of which the foundation is already laid, will be as large, as elegant, and as capacious as the present Astor Place Theatre, and more convenient in a great many of its arrangements. His shrubbery is already planted, and twelve or fifteen feet from the ground, Niblo having overcome nature, and transplanted from his beautiful villa at the garden of Eden, next door to Hell Gate, opposite Blackwell's Island, some of his most elegant and shady trees. It is expected that this new theatre will be finished upon or soon after next fourth of July. Its situation is without doubt the best locality for an opera house, or summer theatre, in that region of the city; and under the unrivalled management and great tact of Niblo himself, we expect to see the Italian opera, with the ballet and its accompaniments, flourish there in the winter season, while in the sammer it will be filled with the amusements and variety more suitable for that

Everything is flourishing in New York. Trade is brisk, industry is productive, the shipping interests are going ahead, and theatricals flourish along side all these elements of general prosperity.

LATER FROM CHAGRES .- The brig Ann and Julia. Captain Hanley, has arrived at New Orleans from Chagres, which place she left on the 5th of April, but we are unable to find any news by her in the New Orleans papers.

FTEAMSHIP PANAMA.-The steamship Panama, Capt Porter, hence for San Francisco, was at Rio Janeiro on the 25th of March, to sail for her destination in a day or two.

NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS.-Rumors, as thick as blackberries in summer, were current here yesterday, concerning the appointments for this city, authentic from at Washington. It was stated in Wall street generally, that ex-Mayor Brady had been appointed Collector, Hugh Maxwell, Sub-Treasurer, ex-Alderman Davis, as Marshal, and Mr. Bowen, as Consul to Liverpool. We believe that all these rumors of appointments are premature. We have authentic intelligence from Washington, stating that none of these appointments will be made for a week or ten days to come. Mr. Ewing, Secretary of the Interior, has just returned from Ohio, but two of the other members of the cabinet are absent.

Our private accounts from Washington, disclosing the movements of the office-beggars and their agents, are quite amusing. Thurlow Weed has been there, moving heaven and earth for the Scward influence. The Hon. James Brooks has been there, opposing ex-Governor Young and the "ort ginal" interest. Half a dozen of the newly elected members of Congress have been busy with their fingers in the pie. Ex-Governor Young also has been there, looking after his own interests; but a tremendous set has been made against him by the Seward men and all their cliques. The contest is so animating and amusing about the collectorship, that no attention is paid to foreign missions or home marshalships. We will, therefore, have another week of agony, lying, intrigue, duplicity, cheating, pushing, squeezing, and abusing, among the various cliques of office beggars.

JEM WERR AND THE GOVERNMENT JEWELS-Another Candidate for a Foreign Mession .-We announced the arrest of Jem Webb, a few days ago, just previous to the conviction of Tom Hand, and his committal to prison, on the affidavit of Mr. George Wilkes, or of Mr. Stewart, Clerk of Police, to whom it was alleged Webb had confessed his guilt in the robbery of the government jewels. We now learn from Washington, that Mr. Jem Webb has been liberated from custody, on the ground that the acknowledgments made by Webb, of his guilt, to Mr. Stewart, were made under the protection of the government, and that such state-ments of Webb alone, uncorroborated by other testimony, could not be used against him in order to procure his conviction. Therefore, Mr. Webb is as free as the air again, and, no doubt, will hold himself in readiness, at a short notice, to execute any express business or government secret service that may conveniently come to hand.

Hereafter we would advise candidates for the pecial favor of the government, if they wish for access, to to to the Patent Office and steal the What a moral spectacle! Here is an undoubted burglar is t out of custody a second time, by the influence of the New York police, or some other secret agency not easily understood. What

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.-The increase in he emigration to California by sea and via the Isthmus, amounts to some twenty-five thousand persons. According to the Western journals, the number of emigrants going by the overland route, is over twenty thousand. If we add to this large number, the additional adventurers that may spring up during the next six months, we would not be surprised to see nearly eighty thousand emigrants in California, by the first of January next. Such a population, united to that which the teritory already contains, will entitle them to become a State at once, and send a constitution to Washington before the meeting of the next Congress. No doubt California will be erected into a State at once. California will then go ahead. Individual distress and ruin may be occasioned by the crowding of emigrants and the rivalry of adventurers, but the new State, and the new great sea-port on the Pacific, will make a wonderful progress, out-rivalling and surpassing anything that the history of com-merce can furnish, from its first dawn to the present time.

LINES OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—There are being erected two or three new lines of electric telegraph between Washington, New York and Boston, by different companies and individuals. From the appearance of things, there will, we fear, be a great deal of quarrelling about these new lines. A new enterprise of the same character in the West has been stopped, and is now a subject of litigation; and we much fear that similar proceedings will take place concerning the Atlantic lines, before dividuals who are constructing them will be permitted to enjoy their own rights or inventions. Professor Morse certainly, thus far, has given good evidence of the originality of his invention, and was the first to carry it into practical operation; and although it might be advantageous to the public to encourage rivalry in this business, still it ought to be done with a due regard to the rights of original to be done with a due regard to the rights of original to the rights or original to the rights of original to the right

LATER FROM MONTEVIDEO .- We are in receipt of files of the Comercio del Plata to the 23th February. We do not find much news in them, either from Montevideo or Buenos Ayres. We find a correspondence between the Montevidean government and the French Charge, regarding the future payment of the subsidies agreed upon under the government of Louis Philippe. M. Devoize, the French Charge expresses himself as follows in his

noie:—

"An official letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs informs me that the government of the French republic has presented the project of a law to the National Assembly, the object of which is to regulate the payment of the subsidies agreed upon on the 12th June last, between the French authorities in La Flata and the Oriental government, and I am assured that all obligations issued by me for these payments will be met at maturity. The government, moreover, empower me, until further orders, to modify, or even to cease giving these subsidies, according to circumstances; which discretionary power is given them by the stipulation of article 2 of the above mentioned agreement of June last."

Carnival time passed off very quietly at Mentevideo; that is to say, the amusements were by no means slack or limited in extent, but the best of order prevailed. The Comercio makes long extracts from the English papers regarding California, but does not say anything about it in its editorial columns. It appears that the French and English negotiators with Rosas, at Buenos Ayres, are both at fault, and can do nothing with him. Rosas will not enter into any negotiations whatever, unless they are on the same basis as those of Hood, and these the commissioners will not listen to. Thus affairs stand. M. Guillemet, the French Charge d'Affaires to the Brazils, had arrived at Montevideo on a visit.

NEWS FROM BURNOS AVERS .- We have received the British Packet, of Buenos Ayres, of the 3d of March. On that day, there were 189 merchant vessels in port,

of which 22 were American. The only piece of intelligence in the Packet is the The only piece of intelligence in the Packet is the following:—

It is now some time since we have given any news from Montevideo. The fact is, that once important city is reduced to the utmost insignificance, being almost entirely abandoned by not only the native but also the foreign population, except that small portion of the latter who continue to form the only support of the intrusive government, with the detusive hope of the intrusive government, with the detusive hope of difmately rendering themselves arbiters of the fortunes of the Oriental people. Some facts, however, have transpired latterly, which we must not smit to record. The first is a quarrel between the Jecuits and the so-called authority, which has issued in the ejection of the former from the building which they occupied. The next is the arrival from Rio Janeiro of the redunbted Melcher Inchico y Otes, who, it appears has been sent for from his exile in Brasil for the express purpose of evineing, on the part of the intrusive government, a determination to resist, by force any attempt to strip eat an anneable arrangement of the pointing difficulties. Then we have a note from the creach consol General in Montevideo to the so cathed government by which it appears that the former renear a manhetration, without waiting for the action of an National Assembly, had given him the assurance that the bills drawn by him on the French government for the payment of the monthly subsidy guaranter by it cross would be honored. In Devisios states, a however, at the same time, that he is authore d to making an environment to a continue the said subvention according to c reamistance.

Historical Society.

A regular meeting of the Historical Society was held on Tuesday night at the University. A letter was received from Mr. Van Schaick, containing extracts of important incidents connected with the Revolution, and especially of the treachery of Benedict Arnold. The report of the Librarian showed that donations had been received from the Secretary of State of the State of New York, the New Jersey Historical Society, and several others, one or more of which were from London. The donations from the Secretary of State consisted of proof maps of all the documents connected with the State. A paper was read from a memorandum book of Robert Fulton, relative to the first steamboats on the North River, and their expenses, the latter of Robert Fulton, relative to the first steamboats on the North River, and their expenses, the latter of which, from July, 1809, to 1810, was \$43,000; and of the steamboats which plied to the points on New Jersey, the receipts from which in the same time was \$2,600. The boats on the North River, two in number, receipted from \$200 to \$400. In 1812, there were three boats, whose average receipts were about the same as in 1809 and '16. The whole expenses at that time for running a boat on the North River was \$5,000 per year, and Mr. Fulton concluded at that time that 10 000 acres of wooded land would furnish fuel for all the steamboats on the North River perpetually.

The death of Benjamin F. Thompson, of Hempstead, L. I., a member of the society, on the 18t ult., was an-

the steamboats on the North River perpetually.

The death of Benjamin F. Thompson, of Hempstoad,
L. I., a member of the society, on the 21st ult., was announced, and a general biography of his life given.

A half dollar American coin, cast under the administration of Washington, which bore on one state the head of Washington, with the inscription—"G. Wathington, 1st, 1792," and on the other side an eagle a of the issue of which was suppressed by Washington, and the dies broke after six pieces had been cast, was exhibited.

Mr. Kreuers, of Fishkill, read a paper on "our utch.

Mr. Kreuels, of Fishkill, read a paper on "our utch Progenitors," which spoke of the great effect of the Dutch upon the prosperity of the country. The Anglo-Saxons now spoken of were a body of Dutchmes, and though great credit is now given to the men of New England for improvements and inventions, the greatest inventions were discovered by the early Dutch settlers of the country. The prosperity of Holland was before that of any nation on the earth, having in times past, a navy of 30 ships of the line, and even now a navy equal to that of the United States, though only equal in extent to about half of the State of New York. In 1827 it had a population of 270 to the square mile. It was before the Dutch—about 1,560 years after the Christian erathatthe Roman army retreated for the first time. One of the most important personages of ancient Holland, was Prince Van Euren—probably a progenitor of New York's favorite son. [Laughter.] The paper touched generally on the Dutch, from the beginning of the Christian era up to the present time—all of which may be found in the various original historical works.

A resolution was then passed, tendering the than ka of the Society to Mr. Kneuels for his able and ancient do sument. Mr. Kneuers, of Fishkill, read a paper on "our "utch

The Weather.—The weather for several days past has been perfectly delightful and it is generally conceded that apring has come at last to make his remaindary. The blight upon vegetation by the cold frests of April has passed away, and the flowers begin to bloom and throw out their sweet perfume upon the morning breeze. The trees have already began to put on their summer follage, while the feathered songsters make the surrounding country merry with their carolings. May, above all months of the year, the one most filled with pleasure, save the first day, has brought the pleasant omen of good and cheering spring. It is pleasant to stroil through Broadway and witness the immense crowd who perambulate that thoroughfare. Fashion in all her gaicty prevails, and the beautiful colors of the new styles of ladies' apparel vie in point of richness with the butterfly or beauty of the tulip. Of the days past, yesterday was the brightest; but when the weather is most pleasant, there are invariably clouds of dust which fill the streets, and render them disagreeable to pedestruins, especially the ladies. The evening was delightful as the day, and the soft rays of the moon lent beauty to its stillness. There was at a late hour every indication of pleasant weather, which, should it come, will City Intelligence. to its stillness. There was at a late hour every indic-tion of pleasant weather, which, should it come, w fully atone for the unpleasantness of early spring.

ARBIVALS AT THIS FORT, YESTERDAY.—During yester day and last evening, no less than 18 ships, 25 barks 13 brigs, and 20 schooners, arrived in the port of New York; and there were 3 ships, 6 barks, and 2 brigs reported below. All of those vessels reported as arrived except 3 barks and 13 schooners, were from foreign

ported below. All of those vessels reported as arrived, except 3 barks and 13 schooners, were from foreign ports.

Emigranys.—The number of emigrants arrived at this port, from Europe, on Tuesday last, was 4.174, out of which number, 3.500 were received under commutation, at one dellar each.

Improvements in the Bowery and Broome street, made vacant some time since by a conflagration, begin now to assume quite a respectable appearance. On all of them, good and substantial buildings are in course of crection, which will add very much to that section of the city. Those destroyed by the fire were delapidated wooden houses, and served for little else than to render it a nuisance; while those in course of construction will be an ornament. On the opposite side of the street, too—the southeast corner—the work of tearing down several other wooden buildings has been commenced, and that corner will soon be beautified by substantial and respectable buildings. There are several other sections of the Bowery which might be greatly improved if the small and miserable looking wooden houses which cover the ground were displaced, and good buildings put in their stead. The buildings which will be erected hereafter will be of a different character from those which, for years past, have been run up with such great haste and apparent economy. After the walls of a less thickness than one foot, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. The enforcement of the law will have a most excellent effect; for while the houses will be more valuable, the danger will not be half so great to firemen in case of conflagration. Those buildings in the Bowery are of the character here spoken of. There are some other improvements in the Bowery, but they are of a triffling character.

Fine —A fire broke out yesterday morning in the house No. 3 Hester street, which was put out with tri-

First —A fire broke out yesterday morning in the house No. 3 Hester street, which was put out with trifling damage.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The tenth annual exhibi-bition of the Mechanics' Institute will take place at the

in this city, to-morroy recises will consist of recitations, dialogues, &c. &c. by the boys and girls of the Institute, and the whol will be culivened by some excellent music. It will, m doubt, be a very entertaining exhibition. ANOTHER VITRIOL OUTRAGE.-We learn that a ma

on the person of a female walking in Barclay street it is said that this was the third time this outrage ha-been perpetrated upon the same female by the person arrested. He was taken to the Third Ward station THE NEW JERSEY COINERS.—A cart load of apparatus

consisting of coiner's tools, a screw press, and counter-feit money in the rough, was brought to-day from Jer-sey City, and deposited in the United States Marshal's office for safe keeping.

Date States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

May 2.—Ernest Feidler es. Edward Curtis.—This cause was taken up. Several defences were set up, but the Court overruled all, except one, namely, whether there was any distinction known in commerce between Russian hemp and Manilla and Indian hemp, which was the only question submitted to the court. herp, which was the only question submitted to the jury. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, for \$1,415 63. Leave was given to make up a bill of excep-

merre between Russian hemp and Manilla and Indian hemp, which was the only question submitted to the jury. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for \$1.415 63. Leave was; given to make up a bill of exceptions.

Caggill & Co. vs. Cornelius W. Laurence.—This is an action against defendant, as Collector of this port, to recover back \$1.229, baid by plaintiffs under protest, as duty on certain articles imported by them from Liverpoot, it appears that, in 18-7, the plaintiffs imported, at various times, a large quantity of sheep skins, with the wool on, from Liverpoot, which had been imported from Buenos Ayres to Liverpoot. The Collector treated them as unmanufactured wool, and charged \$30 per cert ad valorem, the duty to which this article is subject under the tariff law of 18-36, and also 5 per cent on the skin or pelt. The plaintiffs claim that the articles in question are known in trade and commerce as raw hides or skins, and only subject to a duty of 5 per cent ad val. The defence was, that upon a fair construction of all the tariff acts down to 18-36 the article in question should be considered as unmanufactured wool, and liable to the duty charged. The centre that charged the jury in substance as follows:—He said that a charge of 50 per cent was made on the article, which was paid by the plaintiffs to government, under protest, insting at the time that the duty was excessive and not authorized by the triff act of 18-46, and that a duty of 5 per cent only should have been charged. The present action is brought for the purpose of recovering the excess, the amment of which, tegether with interest, is \$1.53 12-100, and which he will be entitled to recover, previded you concur in the views taken by this course, The principal question in the case is, what designation ought to be given to the article upon what has an action of the principal question will be to determine the manual by which the article is known and should be so regarded by the cost, there will be to be derived the trade of the principal question

TELEGRAPHIC IN

HALL NCE. AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

OUTETNESS RESTORED.

FIRST DESPATCH. MONTREAL, May 2-5 P. M There is no news of impo an e to-la . tpc-clamation of influential inhab tants having recommended peace, here ia been no farther rioting

Nothing parliamentary. SECOND DESPATCH.

MONTREAL, WAY 2-R P. M. Every thing has been quiet here for the last two days. In Parliament there has been nothing done. The Legislative Council are holding are to satur vestry of Trinitry church, preparing an address to the Governor General, Lord Elgin. THIRD DESPATCH.

Buffalo, May 2-8 P. M.

There is nothing important from Upper Canada al though the excitement stil continues. There are however, no fa ther outbrea's. to watches from Kingston, Toronto, and oler places, report everything quiet.

Virginia Election.

Washington, May 2-10 F. M.
The Richmond Enquirer claims the election of 12 democrats and I whig to Congre . . There are two dis-

Flournoy has been beaton by only 8 votes. SECOND

BALTIMORE, May 2-P. M. The Virginia delega ion will stand fourteen crats to one whig.

BALTIMORE, VA / 2-6 P.M. In Harrison, Lewis, Doddridge, Wood, Taylor, Wirt, Ritchie, and Jackson counties, cCo nas. (whig) gains one hundred votes over the last Presidential election,

when Taylor had 252 in the district. The whigs gain a me ber of he egistature in Wood and Ritchie counties, and a cenato in the Wood dis

Robbery of New Yorkers in Mexico-Reported Burning of a California Emigrant Ship, and Loss of Nearly all on Board-The War in Yucatan, &c., &c. BALTIMORE, May 2, 1849.

The New Orleans Delta contains a latter from Acapu lls, [probably Acapulco.] Mexico, dated April 1, in which it is stated that three New Yorkers, (named James, McCarthy, and Whittaker,) had arrived there who had been tobbed of \$500 on the toa from dexica A rumor existed at Aca . li , that a ship from Pana ma, bound to California, and filled with passengers, had

The Indian war continues in Yucatan. It is stated that the Indians are whipped in their skirmishes with the whites, but victorious in pitched battles.

been burned at sea, an that all on board, execut thees

California Emigrants at Independence, &c Sr. Louis, Mo., May 2, 1849.
A letter from Independence states that there are about four thousand five hundred persons in the vicinity of that place, prepared to start over the plains to California.

There are probably about six thousand emigrants cattered along the frontier, on their ay to the gold egion.

A brig, intended to sail hence for California, was aunched to-day. Modifications in the Sub-Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 2. 1849. It is said that the recommendations of Vice Presider

illmore on the subjec of banking corporations while Comptroller, in favor of the receipt of State Bank notes, secured by U.S. stock, for government dues, meets with favor from Mr. Meredith, and it is believed that some such modification of the Sub-Treasury will be recom mended to Congress at its next session by the Treasury Department. Solleltor Gillett-Lady Franklin, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 2-10 P. M. Solicitor Gillett publishes a defence exhonerating dimself from censure in relation to Moore's defalcation Lady Franklin respectfully requests President Tay-lor's co-operation in search of Sir John Franklin, which he has cheerfuly granted.

One Week Later from Buenos Ayres.

Bosron, May 2, 1849.
We have received the British Packet, of the 10th of Maren, by the Danish bark Aladin, Captain Moller which contains the following article in relation to poli tical affairs :-

tical affairs:

It is understood that the last packet for England was the bearer of despaiches from Mr. Southern, for her Majesty's government, forwarding a project of convention delivered to him by the Arganine government, with view to the final settlement of the jending difficulties between the two coun-

As this project is, we believe, nothing more than the tion of Great Britain in the question of La Plata, and s, upon the whole, in perfect unison with repeated declarations of her A ajesty's government, in and out of Parliament, we cannot but cherish the sanguine hope that it will speedily lead to the re-es ablishment of those relations of cordial friendship which, in an evil hour, were so recklessly interrupted.

The negotiations between this government and the French diplomatic agent, Admi a Lepredour, do not a | car to have been yet brought to a close; but the general impression is, that if they do noteventuate in the mmedia e arrangement of the question with France, they will effectually pre are the way for the attainment of that result, producing, in the meantime, a for mal cessation of hostilities on the other side of the There were 176 vessels in port at Buenos Ayres, 18

of which were American.

Exchange on United States is quoted a 4 per cent. discount. The highest price of doubloons during the week had been 341, the lowest 33614. Business generally was dull.

The ship Corvo, Lay (Gorham?) from Cronstadt had sailed for New York. On the 17th of February, she as up for the Cape de Verds, and is reported as sailed thither on the 28th of that month.

The Patriot Mitchel-Ship Tarolinta BOSTON, May 2-P. M. The brig Palos, arrived at this port this morning,

spoke, April 24th, in lat. 20, lon. 65, the British ship Neptune from Bermuda for the Cape of Good Hope with the patriot Mitchel and family on board. The ship Tarolinta, from New York, bound for Cali fornia, was spoken March 14th, in lat. 33 S. lon. 48.

Later from the Sandwich Islands-Arrival of \$10,000 In Gold Dust. NEW HAVEN, May 2, 1849. The ship S. Robinson arrived at Fair Haven to-day from the Sandwich Islands. She brings forty thousand

dollars in gold dust, and 3 800 bbls, of oil The Frankfort (Ky.) Convention, LOUISVILLE, May 2-P. M. The Frankfort Convention adjourned last night. Nothing important was done.

The Cholern at New Orleans, &c. BALTIMORE, May 2, 1849.

There were 101 deaths by cholers at New Orleans during the week ending April 24. [So we understand the despatch, but the matter is rather indistinctly

Deaths at St. Louis-The Cholera, &c. Sr. Louis, May 2, 1849 There were 140 deaths at St. Louis, during the week

ending on the 1st of May, forty-six of which were from choiers. The choiers appears to be on the increase, although the weather is cold.

Steamboat Burned at St. Louis. Sr. Louis, Mo., May 2-P. M. The steamboat Highlander, commanded by Capt.

el herson, lying at this place, bound for New Orleans, with 400 tons of freight on board, caught fire this evening, and was entirely destroyed. The boat and cargo belonged to Gen. Nathan Ranney. The steamer General Jesup, lying alongside the Highlander, was saved with much difficulty.

Conference of the Methodist Episcopal

Church.

Seningpielo, Mass., May 2, 1849. The New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been in session here for a week, and has jest closed. It refus a to consent to the arbitration of the que tion of difference with the Southern Church, by a vote of year 30 to Lays 63.3

Arrival of the Northerner CHARLESTON, May 1, 1849. The steamship Northerner, from New York, strived at Charleston easly this morning.

Meeting for the Pennsylvania Railroad, PHILADELPHIA, May 2 -10 P. M. At the request of the Board of Trade, the citizens as-

embled in town meeting this evening, at the Chinese Museum, for the purpose of taking measures to fill the subscription of stock to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Joseph R. Ingersoll was called to the chair. He stated the object of the meeting, and the advantages Philadelphia would derive by taking immediate and energetic measures to ave this railroad completed. It would be the key to the whole trade of the West. He

was assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Se-The meeting was also addressed by Judge Kelley, Morton Mc Michael, Hon. H. . . Moore, E. A. Penniman,

and Mr. Hayward. The Phila elphia Contribution Insurance Company

subscribed \$20,000 towards the advancement of the

work.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted: Whereas, the early completion of the Pennsylvania Railread is of the highest importance to the capital, enterprise and labor of Philadelphia, and essential to the maintenance of her natural position and importance among the manufacturing and commercial communities of the Atlantic seaboard;

And whereas, the subscriptions heretofore made to the stock of this company will be exhausted by the completion of the work to the Tyrone Forges, a point twenty-four miles east of the Allegheny for ago, to which place the road will be accomplished during the coming summer;

twenty-four miles cast of the Allegheny Por ago, to which place the road will be accomplished during the coming summer;

And whereas, the stockholders and directors adhere to their original determination to construct the road with the capital of the company only, and to avoid the making of loans, which has proved so disastrous to the commonwealth, and many of her chartered companies;

Therefore, resolved, That the compicion of the Pennsylvania Road to a junction with the Allegheny Portage, before or during the coming spring, would give a great and immediate impulse to the uncerantic and manufacturing interests of Philadelphia and invite to the road sufficient trade to remunerate the stockholders on the capital expended in its construction.

Resolved, That the experience of Boston and other castern cities in the immense increase of the taxable and market value of their real estate consequent upon the opening of their western and main those of raterad should induce the capitalists of Philadelphia to embark in this important work and guarantee the safety and value of such investments.

Resolved, That prompt and energetic measures should be taken to obtain the requisite subscription of 25,000 shares, and that we hereby pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to effect it.

Resolved, That in view of Philadelphia and that the increased value of property and labor in the increased value of propert

id to the enterprize.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting appoint Resolved. That the President of this meeting appoint committees to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the company, and a committee from each of the incorporated Districts and Townships in the County, to invite the attention of the proper authorities of their respective municipalities to this important subject. Resolved, That the first name of each committee be the chairman thereof, and that such chairman be requested to convene the respective similates as soon as practicable, and proceed to the duties assigned them and that each committee have power to add to its number.

In pursuance of the fifth resolution, committees were appointed to canvass the city, and from the lively interest manifested, there is but little doubt that the requisite number of shares will be subscribed.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 2-5 P. M. APPOINTMENTS OF POSTMASTERS .- ISANC Dillon, Zanes ville, .; Aaron F. Porry, Columbus, O.; Wm. Oliver (incinnati, O.; G. S. Solleman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; An drew Mortimer, Pottsville, Pa.; Joseph L. Dunning Brunswick, Me.; Caleb Clark, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Southern News-Death of General Balley. BALTIMORE, May 2-10 P. M. By the Southern mail, this evening, we have paper from New Orleans to the 25th, by which we learn th

destruction by fire of the House of Refuge, in that city Cotton was improving in price, and a fair busine The Charleston papers announce the death of E;

Attorney General Bailey News from Charleston

CHARLESTON, May 2, 1849. Michael Vergnot, Consulate, shot himself this morn A fire destroyed several small buildings on King

street, above John, on Charleston Neck. We have no rain yet, but it is much wanted. Arrived yesterday, schooner Baltimore, from Balt nore. Sailed, brig Susan, Loud, for New York.

A Murder in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 2—P. M. John Price, better known as "Cutting John," sh George ( ampbell, a notorious gambler, with a revolve n a drinking house, this morning. They had bee gambling all night, and were drinking, when Pri without provocation threw a tumbler of whiskey in Campbell's face, and then drew a pistol and sh

Campbell exclaimed, "! am killed," and died in a fe minutes. He leaves a wife and several children. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the

him with two balls, one of which entered his hear

ircumstances. Price is said to have killed two mon before. The Connecticut Legislature.

The Sena e was organized by electing Hon. Hen Dutton. of New Haven, Fresident. pro. tem., and Hen B. Graves, Esq., of Flymouth. Clerk—both whigs. In the House on first bailot for Speaker, Hon. W. Boardman, 110; John C. Lewis, 108; scattering, On second ballot, Lewis had 113 out of 221, and w elected. Mr. Lewis is a free soil loco.

Mr. Beardman threw a blank vote on the first ball and by this course lost his election.

Calvin W. Fhilleo, free soil loco, and Geo. C. Woo ruff, loco, Clerks.—Tribune.

Markets.

GISCHNATI, May 2-10 P. M.
The market for flour is firm, with a fair demand \$3.55 a \$3.60 Grain trade quiet. Whiskey is held 14% a 14%. Weather pleasant. River rising

BUFFALO, May 2-6 P. M Receipts within the last twell four hours—flot 14,000 barrels; wheat, 23,000 bushels; corn. 3,000 of There is a fair demand for flour, and we notice sales 1,000 bbls. at §4. In wheat, 2,400 bus. Western chann hands at 89c. A fair inquiry prevails for corn, we sales of 3,000 bus. at 44c. Freights are stendy.

ALSANY, May 2-6 P. M Sales of yellow corn were made, to arrive within week or ten days, at 65c. On the spot, 5,500 bus, bar old at 65c.

Poitce Intelligence.

Seizure of a Counte fester's apparatus.—A few disince we noticed a seizure of an extensive counterf coining apparatus, consisting of presses, levers, dkc., found in New Jersey together with a large quitily of the spurious m tal—some of the coin be partly executed. Information having been given to excellent Chief of Police, Sir, astestl, officers Broand Leonard were deputed to ferret out the whole m ter, which they have done most completely. Officers Brown, after visiting Washington, on the business, ceived orders from the department in the matter, and result was, his conveying away all their tools materiake, weighing in all near two tons. The location these extensive counterfeiters was a small farm at Blazing Star, mear Woodbridge, N. J. The premisformatic belonged to a man by the name of Sweet, is supposed to have sailed for California, with o \$100,000 worth of this base coin, to form a current there. A Ar. Joseph handolph purchased the form there, A Ar. Joseph handolph purchased the form we here. A Ar. Joseph handolph purchased the form we here, and it was then discovered that the primes laad been the head quarters of an extensive gan counterfeiters. All their apparatus was brought to telty yesterday, by officer Brown, and deposited in charge of the United States Marshal, by order of government.

Made to Pay Up.—The man L. G. Klinck, whose art

charge of the United States Marshal, by order of government.

Made to Poy Up.—The man L. G. Klinck, whose art we noticed in yesterday's Herald, having been made Albary, charging bim with obtaining \$500 from a Thomas Pugli under failse representations, yester, was brought to this city by officers Horrigan and Shens, and conveyed before Justice Lothrop, but prious to leaving albany he became alarmed, and phaces the \$500. The magistrate on reviewing the educe, directarged Klinck from custody.

Charge of Scaning a Boat.—Officer Cavanagh, of Second ward arrested, yesterday morphing early, and by the name of Peter Smith, whom the officer found a beat, which he had stolen from the Brooklyn sheldinging to John v. Bergen, valued at \$50. Derivative with a wear of the stolenging to John v. Bergen, valued at \$50.

leaging to sohn v. Bergen, valued at \$30 De e day, officer Hicks came from Brooklyn with a nt for the accused and conveyed him back to Br

beloaging to John v. Bergen, valued at \$30. Durthe day, officer Hicks came from Brooklyn with a wmant for the accused and conveyed him back to Brolyn for trial.

Burgiary.—Two fellows, calling themselves Edw.

Glarby and Henry Frank, were arrested ye terday,

a charge of breaking into a carpenter's slop b 1 mg
to berjamin V restand. The justice committed to
both for examination.

Justice.—A man by the name of William Ray warestrucy esterday, by officer Maynard, of the Fifth waon a charge of burglar analy entering the premises.

37 anthony river, compact by Nicholas nigron. J
tice Lothrep locked the accused up for trial.

Lishocate Clerk — young man by the mane of He-

Lishmest Clerk—a young man by the name of He Dyer formerly in the employ of some 0, Specing, ta No. 28, Bowert was areas at distance from time to time, now ready-made of disvalued in all at near \$500. Justice aroundorf loo him up for a further hearing. Common Pleas, Special Term.

May 2.—John M. Scor et June it. Florence.—Ap; last may abandon the proceedings if he do not, produced to the appeal of decided. Court Calendar-This Day.

Movements of Individuals

tion Alex raneay covernord I ment burg for his new nome, on the 26th uit.